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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/547,539	04/12/2000	Michael D. Smith	144243.1/40062.53US01	5841

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MERCHANT & GOULD PC
P.O. BOX 2903
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903

EXAMINER

VU, TUAN A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2124

DATE MAILED: 10/24/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/547,539

Applicant(s)

SMITH ET AL.

Examiner

Tuan A Vu

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/12/2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 April 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the application filed April 12, 2000.

Claims 1-68 have been submitted for examination.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: numerals 307, 309, 310, 311, page 12, lines 17, 18, 19, 22, respectively; and numerals 313, 315, 317, page 13, lines 1, 2, 3, respectively.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The drawings are objected to because the descriptions pertinent to numerals 301, 303, 305, page 12, lines 13, 14, 15, respectively, as recited in reference to Fig. 3, do not match their respective legend in the drawing. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the misspelled term "done", page 6, line 18, needs to be replaced by – down---. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-3, 6, 10-14, 16-18, 19, 22-29, 33-37, 39, 43-44, 46-47, 50, 56-58, 65, 66, and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishizuka et al., USPN: 5,313,635 (hereinafter Ishizuka)

As per claim 1, Ishizuka discloses a compiling system having method steps of transmitting compilation information from a first subsystem to a second subsystem (col. 2, lines 42-62); compiling computer program code on the second subsystem based on the compilation information received from the first subsystem (col. 2, lines 62-68; col. 5, lines 17-30); and receiving the compiled code from the second subsystem into the first subsystem (col. 3, lines 18-23). But Ishizuka does not disclose that the step of compiling in the second subsystem generates machine-executable code. However, in view of Ishizuka's disclosing of an object file via col. 3, lines 14-19; Fig. 5a-b, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the availability of and the tight association between such object files and such necessary linked libraries at hand within the compiling environment, by which the object files can be assembled and/or linked into machine-executable code. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adjust Ishizuka's method of compilation so that the generated object file would be turned into a machine-executable based on the information provided by the first subsystem because this would yield a code in ready form for execution/use by the first subsystem without additional resources usage from the part of the latter.

As per claim 2, Ishizuka further discloses in the method of claim 1 that the step of transmitting compilation information includes transmitting compilation information from a first subsystem to a second subsystem in response to a request to compile computer program code into machine-executable code (col. 3, lines 9-14; Fig. 7).

As per claim 3, in method of claim 1 above Ishizuka further discloses the step of transmitting of compilation information by the first subsystem to the second subsystem (col. 3, lines 9-14; col. 4, lines 54-60; Fig. 7); but does not disclose that such transmitted compilation information is in intermediate language code. However, at the time the invention was made, the use of intermediate code, e.g. Java bytecodes, as a platform-independent software program form to be transmitted across multi-host environments/networks for machine-specific compilation into executable code is a well-known concept. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishizuka's step of transmitting compiling information so that, instead of just providing platform-specific information and program-related source and libraries data, the intermediate form of program code having cross-platform property therein would be transmitted, whenever available, by the first subsystem to the second subsystem for compilation because it would relieve both subsystems from allocating and storing machine-specific resources/utilities.

As per claim 6, Ishizuka discloses that the step compiling computer program code from claim 1 above includes compiling program code on the second subsystem based on the compilation information received from the first subsystem (e.g. col. 2, lines 42-58); but does not teach that such compilation step compiles intermediate code into machine-executable code. However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would recognize the

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obvious implementation of a machine-executable form in the resulting compiled code and intermediate language code for cross-platform distribution/compilation; the rejections for which limitations have been set forth in claims 1 (machine-executable) and 3 (intermediate language), respectively, above. Therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claims 10, 11, and 12, Ishizuka does not expressly disclose in the method in claim 1 above the using of the machine-executable code in the first subsystem (re claim 10); such using step includes storing the machine-executable code on the first subsystem (re claim 11) and executing the machine-executable code on the first subsystem (re claim 12). However, in view of the admitted prior art as disclosed via col. 1, lines 13-29 and Fig. 10, it would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to recognize the obvious anticipation of the above limitations in Ishizuka's system/method because the purpose of obtaining an machine-executable code by a subsystem from another subsystem is for the former being able to possess and use, i.e. obviating the need for further quest of, that code.

As per claims 13, and 14, Ishizuka according to the method of claim 1 discloses that the step of transmitting includes transmitting compilation information and computer program code from a first subsystem to a second subsystem (re claim 13 -- col. 3, lines 9-14; col. 4, lines 56-60); that before the step of compiling, the step of retrieving computer program code for compilation into machine-executable code (re claim 14 -- col. 5, line 51 to col. 6, line 7; Fig. 8).

As per claim 16, Ishizuka according to the method of claim 1 discloses that the step of compiling includes decoding the compilation information (col. 6, lines 18-32; col. 7, lines 6-22; Fig. 7).

As per claim 17, Ishizuka according to the method of claim 1 discloses that the step of

transmitting compilation information from a first subsystem to a second subsystem includes transmitting compilation information from a first subsystem to a second subsystem wherein the first and second subsystems are components of a single system (Figs. 8-9).

As per claim 18, Ishizuka according to the method of claim 1 discloses that the step of transmitting includes transmitting compilation instructions (*compile command*) from a first subsystem to a second subsystem (e.g. col. 4, lines 30-44; col. 6, lines 36-44).

As per claim 19, Ishizuka discloses a first subsystem for compiling program code for execution in a second subsystem having method steps of receiving compilation information from the second subsystem (col. 2, lines 59-62; col. 3, lines 1-18); compiling computer program code based on the compilation information received from the second subsystem (col. 2, lines 62-68; col. 5, lines 17-30); and transmitting the compiled code to the second subsystem (col. 3, lines 18-23). But Ishizuka does not disclose that the first subsystem step of compiling code to be transmitted to the second subsystem generates machine-executable code. However, the rejection for which limitation has been set forth in claim 1 above. Therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 22, Ishizuka in the method of claim 19 above discloses that the compiling by the first subsystem is based on the compilation information received from the second subsystem (col. 5, lines 17-30) but does not teach that the step of compiling computer program code includes compiling intermediate language code into machine-executable code. However, the rejections for which limitations have been set forth in claims 1 (machine-executable) and 3 (intermediate language), respectively, above. Therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claims 23 and 24, Ishizuka discloses in the method of claim 19 above that the step of receiving includes receiving compilation information and computer program code from

the second subsystem (re claim 23 -- col. 3, lines 9-14; col. 4, lines 56-60); and that the method further comprises before the step of compiling, retrieving computer program code for compilation into machine-executable code (re claim 24 -- col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 7; Fig. 8).

As per claim 25, Ishizuka discloses in the method of claim 24 above that the step of retrieving computer program code includes retrieving computer program code from the first subsystem (col. 5, line 51 to col. 6, line 7; Fig. 8).

As per claim 26, Ishizuka discloses in the method of claim 19 above that the step of compiling includes decoding the compilation information (col. 6, lines 18-32; col. 7, lines 6-22; Fig. 7).

As per claim 27, Ishizuka discloses a method in a second subsystem for offloading compilation to a first subsystem having a program code compiler, the method comprising transmitting compilation information to the first subsystem (col. 2, lines 42-62); and receiving machine-executable code, compiled from the compilation information, from the first subsystem (col. 2, lines 42-58; col. 3, lines 18-23). But Ishizuka does not expressly disclose that the compiled code received by the second subsystem from the first subsystem is machine-executable code. However, such limitation has been set forth and addressed in claim 1 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claims 28 and 29, in reference to the method of claim 27 above, Ishizuka further discloses that the step of transmitting compilation information includes transmitting compilation information in response to a request to compile computer program code into machine-executable code (re claim 28 -- col. 3, lines 9-14; Fig. 7); but does not teach that the step of transmitting compilation information includes transmitting compilation information written in intermediate

language code (re claim 29). However, such limitation has been set forth and addressed in claim 3 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 33, in reference to the method of claim 27 above, Ishizuka further discloses that the step of transmitting includes transmitting compilation information and computer program code to a first subsystem (col. 3, lines 9-14; col. 4, lines 56-60).

As per claim 34, Ishizuka discloses a computer system for executing a computer process for offloading compilation, the computer process comprising virtually the same process steps as recited in claim 1 above; therefore, the same rejection used in claim 1 still apply here. Furthermore, Ishizuka does not disclose a program storage computer-readable medium for executing the computer process. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the need for a readable medium used to carry out the functionality of Ishizuka's system. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a computer-readable medium to store and encode the computer program instructions for executing the computer process disclosed by Ishizuka because every product is designed to be taken where it can be used hence necessitates to be embodied in a concrete medium for distribution and sale.

As per claims 35, 36, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, Ishizuka discloses in the computer process of claim 34 the step of sending, or compiling as having the same limitations set forth in claims 2, 3, 6, 13, 14, 16, and 18 respectively; therefore, the same rejections used in claims 2, 3, 6, 13, 14, 16, and 18, respectively, still apply here.

As per claim 48, Ishizuka discloses a system for offloading compilation, the apparatus comprising a transmit module that transmits compilation information from a first subsystem to a

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second subsystem (col. 2, lines 42-62); a compile module that compiles program code into machine-executable code on the second subsystem based on the compilation information received from the first subsystem (col. 2, lines 62-68; col. 5, lines 17-30); and a receive module that receives the machine-executable code from the second subsystem into the first subsystem (col. 3, lines 18-23). But Ishizuka does not disclose that the step of compiling in the second subsystem generates machine-executable code. However, such limitation has been set forth and addressed in claim 1 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 49, in reference to the system of claim 48 Ishizuka further discloses the transmit module as having the same limitations as seen in claim 28 above; therefore, the same rejection used in claim 28 still applies here.

As per claim 50, in reference to the system of claim 48 Ishizuka further discloses the compilation information as having the same limitations as seen in claim 29 above; therefore, the same rejection used in claim 29 still applies here.

As per claim 56, Ishizuka discloses a computer system for executing a computer program, the computer program having instructions for executing a computer process for offloading compilation, the computer process comprising the same steps as recited in claim 34 above; therefore, the same rejection used against the respective limitations in claim 34 still apply here. But Ishizuka does not disclose a computer data signal embodied in a carrier wave readable by a computing system and encoding program instructions to carry out the computer process as depicted above. However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would recognize the need for a readable carrier wave medium for storing instructions to carry out the functionality of Ishizuka's system. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary

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skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a computer-readable carrier wave to embody the computer data signal and encode the computer program instructions for executing the computer process disclosed by Ishizuka because it would facilitate a faster, more convenient and widespread distribution/dissemination of computer program signal encoding the program process instructions to/for the benefit of a wider pool, e.g. via the internet, of recipients intended for the use/access of such computer program/product.

As per claim 57, in reference to the system of claim 56 above, Ishizuka further discloses the step of sending as having the same limitations as claim 35; therefore, the same rejection used in claim 35 still applies here.

As per claim 58, in reference to the system of claim 57 above, Ishizuka further discloses the step of sending as having the same limitations as claim 36; therefore, the same rejection used in claim 36 still applies here.

As per claims 61, 65, 66, and 68, in reference to the system of claim 56 above, Ishizuka further discloses the step of sending, or compiling as having the same limitations as set forth in claims 39, 43, 44, and 46, respectively; therefore, the same rejections used in claims 39, 43, 44, and 46 still apply.

7. Claims 7-9, 15, 30-32, 40-42, 45, 53-55, 62-64, and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishizuka et al., USPN: 5,313,635 as applied to, respectively, claims 1, 14, 27, 34, 44, 48, 56, and 66 above, and further in view of Balassanian, USPN: 6,324,684 (hereinafter Balassanian).

As per claims 7, 8 and 9, and in reference to claim 1 above, Ishizuka does not disclose prior to receiving the machine executable code, the step of detecting whether the second

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subsystem is a trusted source (re claim 7); that such detecting includes using a receipt policy to detect whether the second subsystem is a trusted source (re claim 8); and that such detecting includes detecting of whether the first and second subsystem are connected via a secure link(re claim 9). However, Balassanian, in a similar system having method step of generating executable code by a second subsystem upon request from a first subsystem, teaches that a detection process is in place for checking if the second subsystem is a trusted source prior to sending the executable to the first subsystem (col. 6, lines 10-21; lines 35-42), a policy is in place to detecting that trusted source which sends the executable (col. 54, lines 54-65), and such detection process is to further detect that both first and second system are connected via a secure link(col. 2, lines 10-17; col. 6, lines 29-36; Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add to Ishizuka's compiling method both the detection of trusted sources of executables being sent and establishing of policies in regard to detecting trusted links and receipt of executables across the subsystems involved as taught by Balassanian because this allows more secure transactions or safer acquisitions of data between the subsystems involved therein; and provides added trust and security in the access or execution of programs resulting from those transactions in those subsystems' local environment.

As per claim 15, and in reference to claim 14 above, Ishizuka discloses before the step of compiling, a step of retrieving computer program code for compilation but does not teach that the step of retrieving includes retrieving program code from a third subsystem. However, Balassanian, in a similar system having method step of generating executable code by a second subsystem upon request from a first subsystem, teaches that the retrieving of program code for

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compilation in the second subsystem includes retrieval of computer program code from a third subsystem (e.g. col. 4, lines 10-13, lines 50-55; Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the step of retrieving program code/components by the second subsystem from a third subsystem as taught by Balassanian to Ishizuka's system because this will relieve the second subsystem from the burden of allocating large local resources for storing as many program codes/compilation information as needed to provide for all compilation requests from different platforms; thereby possibly improve the turn-around time for fulfilling requests from related components within a network.

As per claims 30, 31 and 32, and in reference to claim 27 above, Ishizuka does not disclose prior to receiving the machine executable code, the same step limitations as set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Balassanian, respectively in claims 7, 8 and 9 above. Therefore, with respect to the rejections set forth in those claims, it would have been obvious.

As per claims 40, 41 and 42, and in reference to claim 34 above, Ishizuka does not disclose prior to receiving the machine executable code, the same step limitations as set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Balassanian, respectively in claims 7, 8 and 9 above. Therefore, with respect to the rejections set forth in those claims, it would have been obvious.

As per claims 45 and 67, and in reference to claims 14 and 66, respectively, from above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations as set forth and addressed by the

combination of Ishizuka and Balassanian, in claim 15 above. Therefore, with respect to the rejections set forth in that claim, it would have been obvious.

As per claims 53, 54 and 55, in reference to the system of claim 48, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations as set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Balassanian, respectively in claims 7, 8 and 9 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claims 62, 63 and 64, in reference to the computer process of claim 56 above, Ishizuka does not the same step limitations as set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Balassanian, respectively in claims 7, 8 and 9 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

8. Claims 4-5, 20-21, 37-38, 51-52, and 59-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishizuka et al., USPN: 5,313,635 as applied to, respectively, claims 1, 19, 34, 48, and 56 above, and further in view of Brewer, USPN: 6,295,645 (hereinafter Brewer).

As per claim 4, Ishizuka in the offloading compilation method of claim 1 does not disclose that the step of transmitting compilation information includes transmitting compilation information from a small device to a second subsystem. However, Brewer in a method step for downloading executables analogous to that of Ishizuka's method teaches the transmitting of compilation information being performed by small device to the second subsystem (col. 20, lines 58-67, 36-44; col. 21, line 25 to col. 22, line 31). One of ordinary skill in the art would infer the amount of communication involving the network server and the portable/embedded processor of the mobile electronic device as above-taught by Brewer in order for the latter to obtain the suitable native codes, hence would recognize that the above limitation has been anticipated. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to include into Ishizuka's system/method for providing executables to requesting client host machines the above transmission of requests and reception of executables by a small device so taught by Brewer because of the need to comply to increasing popularity and functionality of hand-held devices and the technological demands in communications involving the internet and embedded processors represented by those small devices.

As per claim 5, and with respect to the offloading compilation method of claim 4 above, Ishizuka does not disclose that the step of transmitting compilation information includes transmitting compilation information from a cellular phone to a second subsystem. However, Brewer in a method step for downloading executables analogous to that of Ishizuka's method teaches the transmitting of compilation information from a cellular phone to the second subsystem (col. 1, lines 27-67). The same reasons used to reject claim 4 above by virtue of obviousness still apply here.

As per claim 20, and with respect to the method of compilation of claim 19 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 4 above; therefore, with reference to the rejection set forth in that claim, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 21, and in reference to claim 20 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 5 above; therefore, with reference to the rejection set forth in that claim, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 37, and with respect to the computer system of claim 34 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 4 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 38, and in reference to claim 37 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 5 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 51, with respect to the offloading compilation apparatus of claim 48 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 4 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 52, and in reference to claim 51 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 5 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 59, and with respect to the computer system of claim 56 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 4 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

As per claim 60, and in reference to claim 59 above, Ishizuka does not disclose the same step limitations set forth and addressed by the combination of Ishizuka and Brewer in claim 5 above; therefore, it would have been obvious.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat No. 6,370,687 Shimura, disclosing server compiler able to quest from network for executables.

U.S. Pat No. 5,937,192 to Martin, disclosing compilation and distribution of network executables.

U.S. Pat No. 6,029,000 to Woolsey et al., disclosing mobile processor with cross compiling units.

U.S. Pat No. 5,881,289 to Duggan et al., disclosing compiling for software developing client by server.

U.S. Pat No. 6,167,253 to Farris et al., disclosing downloading of images/audio data to mobile processors.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A Vu whose telephone number is (703)305-7207. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-4:30PM/Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (703)305-9662.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

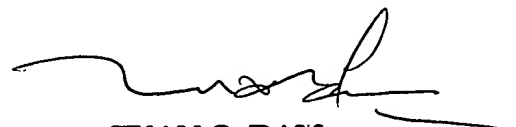
(703) 746-7239, (for formal communications intended for entry)

or: (703) 746-7240 (for informal or draft communications, please label
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA. , 22202. 4th Floor(Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

VAT
October 21, 2002



TUAN Q. DAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER